

STATINTL

From the Record:

AS FULBRIGHT SEES U. S. POLICY ABROAD—

Now that Senator Fulbright, Arkansas Democrat, is moving into the Senate's No. 1 spot on world affairs—

Is the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy in for an overhaul by Congress? Where does Fulbright stand?

Here is the record in the Senator's own words.

A new chairman now heads the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations—the Committee that passes on treaties; ambassadorial appointments and legislation dealing with the world abroad.

Senator J. William Fulbright (Dem.), of Arkansas, took over the Committee on the same day Secretary of State John Foster Dulles left for Europe to meet with U. S. Allies on a Berlin crisis stirred up by Soviet Russia.

In Washington, questions were raised immediately about the new chairman's attitude on such things as relations with Moscow, what to do about Red China and the Middle East. Senator Fulbright has frequently expressed concern about U. S. policies, but there is little in his public statements of the past to show what course he would take.

Following are excerpts from Fulbright speeches and press conferences over the last year:

On U. S. foreign policy. "The truth is that our foreign policy is inadequate, outmoded and misdirected. It is based in part on a false conception of our real, long-term national interests and in part on an erroneous appraisal of the state of the world in which we live. Worse, it reflects a dangerous apathy and a quite incomprehensible unwillingness to look facts in the face."

On Soviet Russia. "It is hard for me to accept the idea that it isn't possible to make some gradual adjustment with the Russians that would be to our mutual benefit. . . .

"It has often been said that the Soviet

Union will not keep agreements unless they are self-enforcing—unless such agreements are and continue to be in the Soviet interest. If this be true—and I believe it is—it seems to me that recognition of the existence of mutual capacity to destroy each other provides the United States and the Soviet Union with a basis for agreements which might serve to reduce areas of contact that otherwise might generate the spark of war."

On U. S. overseas bases. "We have treated constant Soviet preoccupation with our overseas bases as sort of an unreasonable Soviet obsession. Speaking for myself, I am frank to admit that I might find myself plagued by an obsession against Soviet bases if their ballistic launching facilities were in the Caribbean or Mexico. . . .

"And what of the impact of our bases in the 31 countries where they are located? Is it not logical now to consider how we are to phase out these bases before we are forced out?"

On the "cold war." "The alternative to decreased tension is increased tension. The alternative to lessening tension between the Communist bloc and the free world is maintenance of the



Mr. Fulbright, left, the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. The Arkansas Democrat conferred with the Secretary of State last week before Mr. Dulles left for conferences in European capitals.

arms race, the continuation of nuclear testing and the gradual exhaustion of such reservoirs of confidence in United States leadership as still exist throughout the world. . . .

"This requires a vigorous, unrelenting search for alternatives to destruction whether they originate with men in the White House, the State Department, Whitehall, Warsaw or even the Kremlin."

On foreign aid. "Ever since the end of the Marshall Plan, when it has been a question of meeting the desperate needs of people elsewhere for economic and social progress, we have been pinch-penny in our approach. But, when it has been a question of aid for the military establishments of other countries, the hand has gone deep and unhesitatingly into the pocket of the American people.

"We have on a grandiose scale provided peoples of the underdeveloped nations with the weapons of destructive warfare, and have been miserly in providing them weapons to wage war on their own poverty, economic ills and internal weaknesses. . . .

"We have, I think, been too generous with regard to military assistance and too niggardly with regard to economic and cultural matters."

On the Middle East. "The assumption made by the Administration that Nasser is a tool of the Kremlin should be tested as to its validity. . . .

"The Administration might well review the validity of the concept of the Baghdad Pact and the Eisenhower Doctrine [designed to keep Communism out of the Middle East]. If these proposals are as worthless as I believe them to be, it is high time that they be reconsidered and abandoned. . . ."

On Red China. "We cannot forever ignore 600 million people on the mainland of China, but what are we doing to make it possible to deal with them on the best terms possible? . . .

"Let Red China and the world know we are willing to negotiate. Continued reiteration of the position that we are not going to recognize them now or ever under any circumstances is not quite realistic."

[END]